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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	12/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Power distribution companies (discoms) are in huge loss and debt in India creating burden on the government to facilitate their rehabilitation.

Issues associated with power discoms:

(i) Low profitability.
(ii) Transmission losses are huge.
(iii) Subsidisation is not compensated - Eg. agriculture
(iv) Post paid system of residential electricity leads to huge gaps in credit availability.
(v) Less autonomy of the sector.

Privatisation has been suggested as one of the steps because:-

(i) Release governments burden to refinance
(ii) Increase productivity of the sector.

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(iii) Increase service delivery through innovation.

(iv) Lowers the transmission losses by reinvention to technology.

(v) Employment generation.

However, privatisation is not panacea as there are inherent structural problems in the sector which needs to be addressed.

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2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Smart Agriculture is a larger term to denote inclusion of innovation to increase efficiency in agriculture. These can be developing climate change adaptable seeds, ~~as~~ irrigation efficiency - sprinklers using machines for harvesting.

How can Smart agriculture be a game changer for farm productivity? —

(i) Increasing crop productivity - through increasing land efficiency → focussed soil requirements to be met through limited fertilizer.

(ii) Crop yield improve through seeds.

(iii) Lowers risk of crop failure.

(iv) Increases income of farmer.

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(v) R&D help in newer and faster technology for seed sowing and harvesting.

(vi) Create linkages for processing of produce for added value.

(vii) Efficient use of water with ecological sustainability.

Smart agriculture should not be assumed to be mechanisation. Labour is India's asset and agriculture is highly labour intensive. Smart agriculture should focus on creating newer avenues in the sector.

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3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been one of the only four countries which have sustained a high growth rate in last 30 years. However, poverty, malnutrition and gender and caste issues are still at an all time high added to the high unemployment rates. This makes inclusive growth still a dream for India.

Reasons to focus on Quality for inclusivity:

(i) Quality improves standard of living.
⇒ increases meaningful employment by reducing useless and careless manpower.

(ii) It is a permanent solution as it reduces the risk of people falling

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back into poverty in distress - Eg the pandemic has pushed 100 mn people back to poverty.

(iii) Makes people self sufficient - reduces govt's burden.

(iv) Makes them economic contributors and asset for the society.

Inclusive growth should be quantity driven as India has a large population but it should not be at the cost of quality as there is huge inequality in the society. Structural reform is needed for the same.

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.
(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Aatmanirbhar Bharat, as envisaged by the Prime Minister is aimed at India becoming a manufacturing hub through competitive produce and export led development.

The core areas for export promotion are:

(i) Labour intensive industrial produce
- lead to employment generation
- like textites, toys etc

(ii) MSME led growth in export

(iii) Agricultural processed produce to make farmers into entrepreneurs.

(iv) Assembly of network products like

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phones, ~~smart~~ electronics etc.

(V) Development of small electronic and electrical equipments.

(vi) Automobile components.

The focus of India should be increasing competance of manufacturing to attract investment and consume a greater share of global exports to eventually be the preferred destination of manufacturing in the world.

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5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. **(150 words) 10**

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic pollution is creating a deep ecological imprint by entering food chain and making human life vulnerable.

Sources:
- dumping of electrical equipments
- Heavy metal from electronics
- industries
  - chemical
  - coal sludge
  - thermally polluted water.
- ground salinity ↑↑ due to heavy chemical fertilizer = crops.
- over extraction of groundwater → dissolving + concentration of arsenic from bedrock in water table.

Consequences:
- Heart, lung and liver damage.
- Skin lesions and cancer.

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→ Blackfoot disease.
→ Ecological footprint due to entering food web and chain → bio accumulation.

Measures to tackle :

1) Policy of recycling of electrical and electronic wastes like computer equipment, smartphones etc.
2) Control on industrial pollution of heavy metal.
3) Groundwater recharging techniques.

Arsenic pollution can damage human health and fast and concrete steps need to be taken to tackle it.

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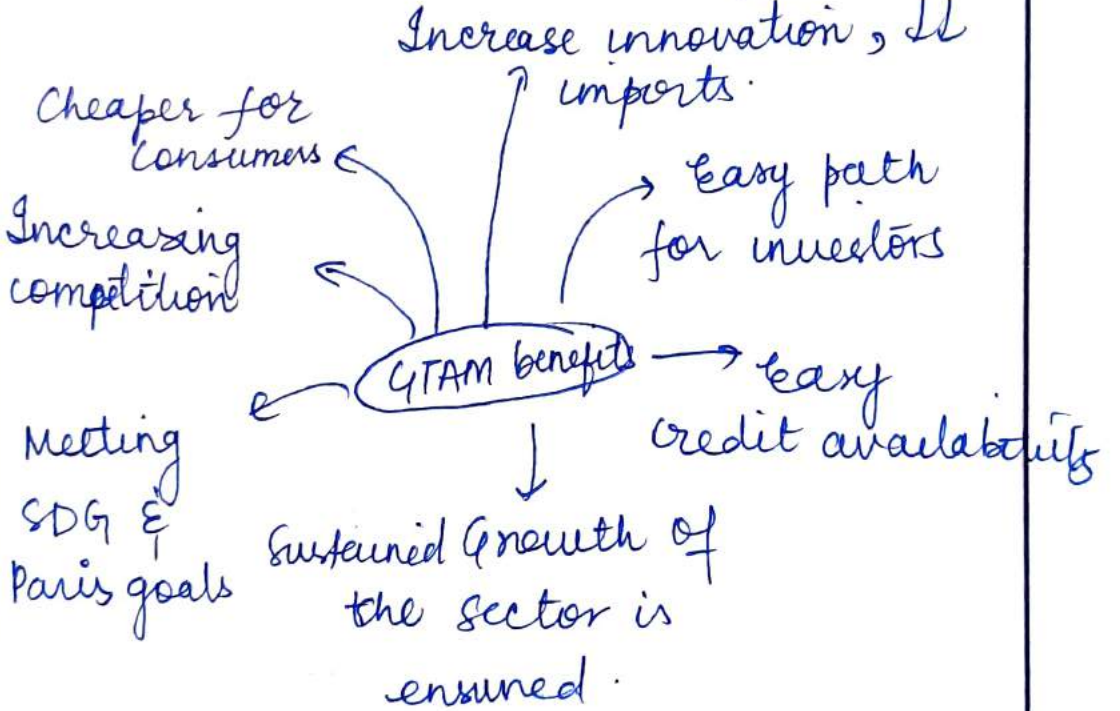
6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) establishes a mechanism for easy funding and regularity of funds for the development of renewable energy sector like solar wind, geothermal energy in India.



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The market needs to be developed to make renewable energy replace the conventional sources as India has huge potential and commitment to the Int. Solar Alliance & the Paris Deal ~~that~~ through its NDCs.

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7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.
(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Disaster management has been on the path of becoming more digitised for faster mitigation and rehabilitation. and advance prediction by the government. GIS and remote sensing are tools to achieve the same.

Application of GIS + Remote sensing :

1) Cyclone prediction and its intensity with precision
- eg cyclone Nivarga, Amphaan →
to plan for disaster by clearing regions.

2) Radar and GIS to Identify vulnerable populations and develop required infrastructure.

3) During disaster it can be used

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to trace trapped people – Eg landslides, Kedarnath cloudburst, Tsunami.

4) Information dispatch to locals, farmers, fishermen – GAGAN enabled app for ~~farmers~~ fishermen.

5) First response can be quick to save life and property.

GIS and Remote sensing has been utilised by the Odisha government in the recent past to decrease loss of life and property.

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8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing tool has been revolutionary in development of technology to deal with cancers and other life threatening diseases and has made the developers win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2020.

Procedure

- works on gene editing - cutting of the specific area of gene that causes mutation of cells leading to cancer.
- it can be done in reproductive gametes for vertical transmission through generation or can be organ specific.

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Applications

- Farming methods by resistant seeds.
- Better technology for disease identification & vaccine. - Eg Coronavirus vaccine.
- Preventing fatal diseases like leprosy, cancer

CRISPR/Cas9 technology is a cheap and specific way to ensure development of newer gene editing tools. However great regulation is required for its misuse capabilities are huge.

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9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Financial Action Task Force is an organisation established by the G7 countries in 1989 to regulate money laundering and terror financing in the world.

Its role:

i) Categorising countries into various lists like Grey, Black list to signify their involvement in terror financing
eg Pakistan - Grey list.

(ii) Limits international cooperation and financing to these countries.

(iii) A kind of internation boycott and sanction.

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(iv) Institutional + financial help to countries to eliminate money laundering and terror financing.

FATF sanctions hold great deterrent value and can hamper a country's growth if placed in Black list.

It ~~can be~~ is used to eliminate terror outfits and their source of funding for a peaceful global order.

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10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The National Security Architecture of India refers to a set of mechanisms that are used to ensure security in the nations.

Recent reforms:

1) Amending the UAPA Act to include individuals to be declared as terrorists and not just organisations.

2) Strengthening the NIA ~~Nia~~ Act to increase the powers of investigation.

3) Increased financing of RAW (Research and Analysis Wing).

4) Procurement of new technology to trace and get accurate information.

Don't write anything this margin (for area of examiner only)

5) Border surveillance and infrastructure development.

7) Surgical strikes for terror outfits.

Security challenges are many in India from insurgency, Naxalism, sleeper cells to terrorism. A robust and vigilant citizenry can help the authorities in fighting the same.

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11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, 80% farmers come in the category of small and marginal farmers having less than 2 acres of land. Farmers are a highly heterogenous community with high inequalities and low social security. This makes land reforms imperative for growth of agriculture in India.

Hurdles faced in accomplishing land reforms:

1) Small landholdings
2) Lack of land titles and proper records.
3) Owner absenteesim - most of agricultural land are owned / property of urban dwellers who lease out to tenants to be cultivated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lack of incentive for large farmers to part with their land for it to be distributed. The value of land is considered to be very high and even unproductive land is not sold away.

5) Political and administrative delays – populist policies aimed at pleasing farmers do not consider reforms.

6) Region specific types of land, difficult to register and equitable distribution.

Advantages of land reforms if accomplished –

a) Empowerment and self sufficiency for small farmers.

b) Good return for absentee owners.

c) Better use of barren land.

d) Proper land titles → ease of governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e) Help in digitisation of landholdings, fertilizer seeds, soil health.

f) Help in establishing linkages to the market.

Land reforms have the potential to drive huge growth of the farm sector in India if achieved. Structural reforms and land title need to be achieved before the implementation.

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12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India's level of malnutrition is increasing even with poverty reduction. According to UNDP, India has 37% stunted children and 14% wasted children. Infant mortality and maternal mortality rate is still high as compared to SDG goals. Food security has been achieved through green revolution in 1980s but nutritional security is still a dream.

Reasons why nutritional security should be aimed at —

(i) Large ~~dem~~ demographic dividend — youth need to be healthy for them to be asset for India.

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(ii) Our food and crop structure is not diverse, focus is only on rice and wheat and not on sources of protein and vitamins. PDS shops do not promote nutrition.

(iii) Focussing on nutritional security will ensure overall development – cognitive + physical.

Framework to be adopted:

1) Fortification of foodgrains – eg Golden Rice – vitamin A.

2) Diversification of agriculture – to promote more pulses and millet production in the country.

3) Regulation of food habits of urban youth – increasing obesity in urban population.

4) Maternal health services and providing them with nutrition through existing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana.

5) Control on open procurement of grains through MSP.

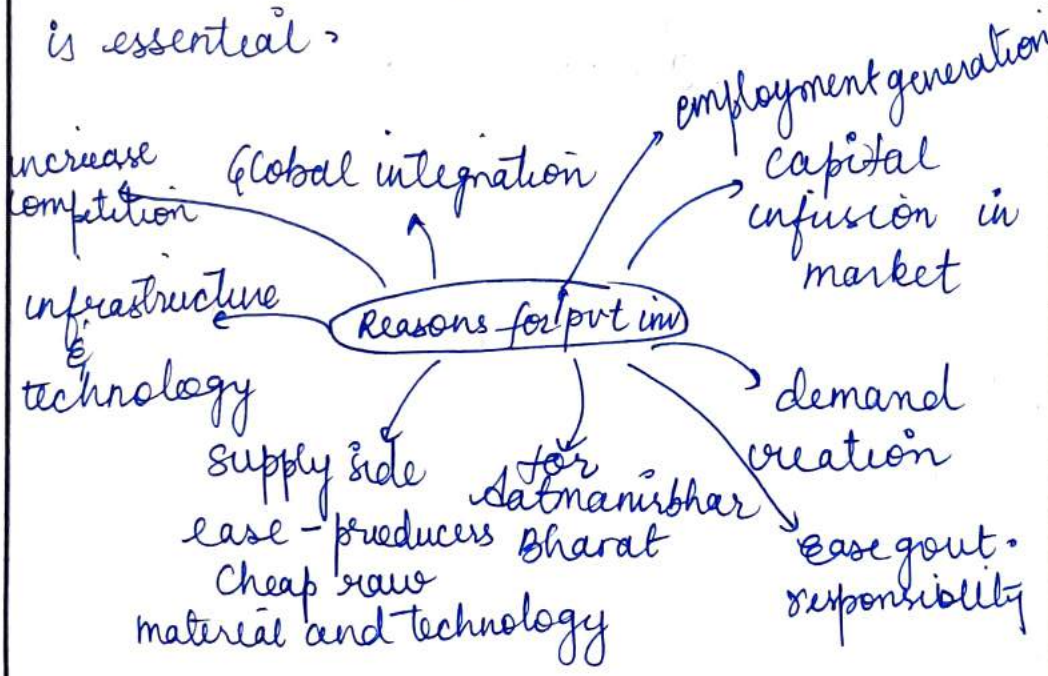
Nutritional security is essential for a healthy country. India has become the hub of diseases with highest number of diabetics. A planned approach is needed to elevate India's health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

India has been witnessing a slowdown of economy since 2018 which has turned into technical recession due to the pandemic. To shift India's growth to a virtuous cycle, private investment is essential.



However, along with private investment other structural reforms are needed

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to attract investment

(i) Labour reforms
(ii) Manufacturing capabilities to be increased.
(iii) Financial / credit availability.
(iv) Transport and communication = Infrastructure development.

Steps taken by the government to promote pvt investment —

(i) Decrease in corporate tax from 25% to less than 25% — enable more funds to be invested to create a virtuous cycle.

(ii) Open up sectors of automatic route of FDI (foreign direct investment) like pharma etc.

(iii) Strategic disinvestment of public entreprises and companies — like Air India, DISCOMS etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Special Economic Zones, NIMZ for easy taxation areas to promote pvt. players.

Private investment will be successful if government provides freedom to private players without crowding out. MSMEs need to take the lead and easy availability of credit and infrastructure can guide them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is a land of diversity which is furthered by the high inequality in India. Top 1% people control 40% of India's wealth. We have the most gruesome forms of poverty along with people featuring in the wealthiest people list. This varied development needs targeted plans to equitable prosperity.

Why are targeted region specific action plan is required —

(i) Pockets of prosper regions and pockets of extreme deprivation → eg Gujrat, Delhi, Banglore are relatively more prosperous than looming poverty in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Bihar or Chattisgarh which are under resource curse.

(ii) Different specialisation activity in different regions – Eg entrepreneurship in cities of Banglore, Mumbai where as agriculture in northern plains, mining in Jharkhand.

(iii) Different levels of education and awareness in different regions – Eg Kerala has high prosperity as compared to Jharkhand due to high literacy rates.

(iv) Different political policies and regional cultures → Eg northeast India.

<u>How can a region specific plan be formulated :</u>

(i) Engagement with the locals → One size fits all plan by people sitting in offices are not suitable for on ground implementation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Strengthening the panchayati raj institutions.
(iii) Interstate & zonal councils should guide the process.
(iv) cooperative federalism.

The pandemic has resulted in huge growth for the rich and has made the poor poorer – migrant crisis.
Region driven growth through autonomy is the key for prosperity for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Agricultural contribution to trade is less than 20% in India. Agriculture in India employs 56% people but contribute only 17% to the GDP. Barrier free trade will help farmers become Aatmanirbhar and global traders will will increase their income and act as entrepreneurs.

Existing Bottlenecks in implementing higher agricultural trade —

a) Supply chain breakages – lack of transport, storage facilities for small farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Quality enhancement through processing is not promoted due to lack of food processing units and storage units.

c) Heavy dependence on government procurement through MSP.

d) Lack of credit facilities, dependence on money lenders.

e) Lack of awareness about global facilities to access trade.

There have been recent Regulations on farm laws that seek to promote trade of agriculture produce.

(i) Amending the Essential Commodities act - help farmers store produce for longer which will help in processing and quality enhancement.

(ii) Contract farming with private players will give farmers choice and accessibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to foreign markets on their own terms and conditions.

(iii) Eliminating middlemen will help farmers make entrepreneural choices for her growth.

Capacity building and awareness generation with structural support from the govt. in the form of infrastructure is needed to help farmers be global traders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Floods in Bihar and Assam and other States of Eastern India are a yearly phenomenon where during heavy rains the tributaries of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers are flooded. However the reason for this is not just its topography.

other reasons

- low level of forecasting data
- less development in the region
- Bad management of dams and check dams.
- lack of mitigation and awareness among people
- Lack of infrastructure support + bad drain mangement.
- less availability of spaces for water to help fill water table
- destruction of flood plains = urban floods in the region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to control the menace:

(i) Dams need to be managed during monsoons to keep them empty to be stored by rainwater and not add to overflowing rivers.

(ii) Creation of small check dams by community support.

(iii) Better forecasting and communication to locals to protect them from the damage.

(iv) Water harvesting facilities to refill groundwater.

(v) Proper drain management.

(vi) Community and local support through civil society groups to manage loss of life and property during floods.

(vii) Bank floodplain management by afforestation measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Floods are a natural phenomenon but human interference to ecology aggravates the process. Community support along with good forecasting and development (sustainable) can enable locals to be empowered to deal with floods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

The 5G (5th generation) technology has been planned to roll out in India by 2021-22 through domestic private players. It has the potential to bring about digital revolution in the following ways through faster and cheaper internet.

~~(i) Faster and cheaper internet~~

Ways in which digital revolution can come:

(i) Help small businesses - increase communication and productivity to help them achieve global presence.

(ii) Impetus to digital India = increased governance through citizen centric

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

service delivery = citizen empowerment.

(iii) Promote cashless economy → reduce corruption and black money.

(iv) Improve Ease of Doing Business – easy registration, acquisition of land and permits.

(v) Equitable distribution of growth in every part of India.

(vi) Internet of things, Artificial intelligence and machine learning can be strengthen and R&D be promoted.

However there are certain Challenges:

1) Lack of digital literacy – social and digital divide.

2) 5G is faster but coverage is less ⇒ more infrastructure needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) High cost of services and make older smartphones redundant.

4) Upgradation of technology needs awareness.

The ~~decean~~ penetration of Internet has been huge in the last 5 years with greater than 100% mobile phone users of internet in urban areas. Rural area need to be focussed up and public wifi measures like e-WANI & Bharatmala need to be promoted. 5G can help in these.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? **(250 words) 15**

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum technology refers to the use of quantum mechanics and qubits to compute in a faster and more efficient way as compared to binary bits. It opens up potential for human growth in technology through faster computing as well as other areas.

Potential application in areas like —

(i) Artificial intelligence
- ↳ Electric vehicles
- ↳ Space technology
- ↳ Internet of Things
- ↳ Ease of standard of living.

(ii) Machine learning
- ↳ Easy pattern prediction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Revolution in targeted banking, ~~ad~~ marketing and governance through easy identification of beneficiaries.

(iii) Better Research and development of newer technologies → eg can fight climate change.

(iv) Efficiency in global trade and citizen empowerment.

Challenges in effective utilisation of Quantum technology —

(i) Infrastructure is very expensive — difficult for developing countries like India to afford.

(ii) Heavy competition for patents which are expensive.

(iii) Potention of digital divide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Big issues of privacy of data to be misused by corporate giants.

Quantum technology is still in the nascent stage and its development should be focussed for humanity's welfare and not just for corporate gain.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent years have seen many north east insurgent groups like the NSCN giving up violence and engaging with the government. The Naga Peace talks was one such event. However their demands are still not accepted and the issue still is very delicate.

Issues that can create hurdles in the future :

(i) Demand for autonomy and region to be divided based on tribal identities.

(ii) The demand for separate flags and inclusion of territory of neighbouring

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states can create regional conflicts that can be utilised by Chinese as an opportunity to create security issues

(iii) Growing Chinese infrastructure and influence in the region = security threat and vulnerability due to Chicken neck (Siliguri) corridor.

(iv) Softer issues like non ~~regco~~ recognition of North East people and culture in mainstream Indian reference and they are exploited.

(v) Increasing central dominance and control in ecologically sensitive region.

Solutions :

(i) Community level talks to prevent radicalisation of youth.

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(ii) Support to local government to ensure development in the region.

(iii) Integration of northeast into popular culture through national talks, films, music etc.

North East is an integral part of India's identity and it is India's responsibility to address the deprivation of the region through support and regulations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

With increasing penetration of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) in India and internet availability, cyber security has become a big issue. There have been numerous cases of cyber crime like bullying, fraud etc. and these are growing exponentially.

Key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace:

(i) Lack of a universal regulatory framework.

(ii) Lack of digital literacy and awareness → giving away of passwords to fraud phone calls.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Lack of data protection framework which makes personal data vulnerable to be misused by the corporations or even the government.

(iv) High levels of piracy

(v) Lack of framework to detect users in case of bullying or fraud.

(vi) Lack of infrastructure with Indian cyber police and lack of international integration.

The envisaged New Cyber security policy should adopt the following framework —

(i) A strong and independent regulatory body need to be setup with 24X7 surveillance and regional branches with statutory powers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Stringent rules for breaching security
(iii) Safeguarding ICT services which take personal data.
(iv) A national programme for digital literary.

Cyber security issues leads to unnecessary harassment ~~to~~ the people as well as the government. It is required that as technology progresses, regulation & government also need to progress. ~~Put~~ Private and international collaboration can help India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA VERMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	13/11/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. (150 words) 10

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Archaeological Survey of India is the foremost national organisation that is responsible for preservation, restoration, excavation and regulation of historical artefacts of India, including monuments.

Role of ASI :

1. Protection of monuments from ~~ar~~ anthropological factors/degradation and tourism related damage
   - Eg: Graffiti on monuments is prohibited.
2. To preserve the cultural value of monument → Eg restoration work at Taj Mahal.
3. To invest in international recognition and tourism to enhance the cultural value of monuments.

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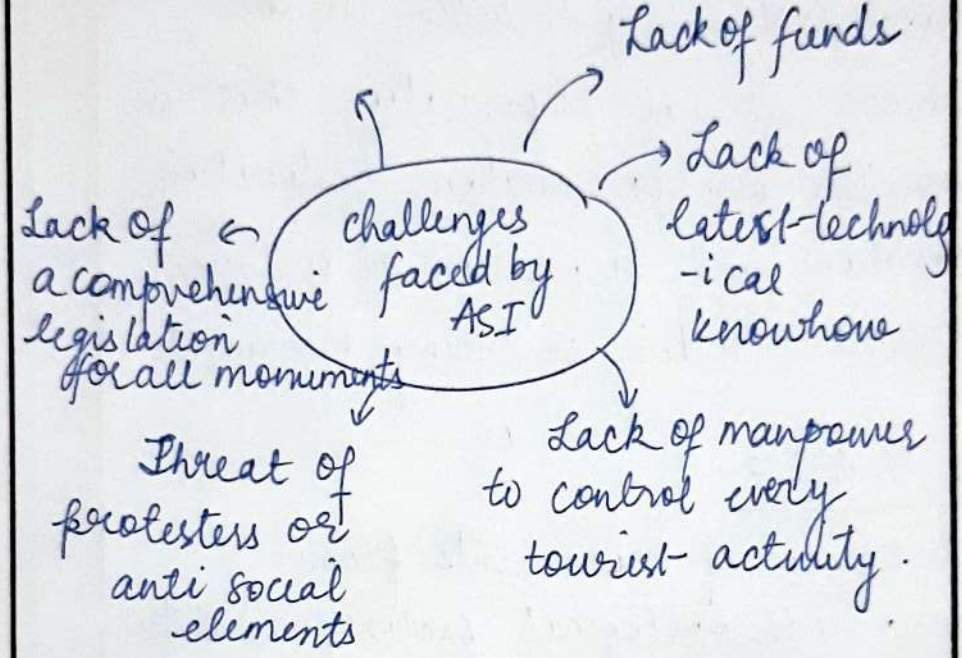
4. excavation related work.
5. protection from urbanisation, pollution to sensitive monuments.



Monuments are a cultural treasure and to protect them government has taken measures like Incredible India Campaign, Swacch Bharat, Signing of the Genera Convention. It should be a collective duty of everyone to protect them.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

India has a very rich tribal culture that is part of preserved ancient tradition. Some arts like warli paintings, chhau dance and so on are part of it.

Potential for acting as an economic resource —

(i) Attract Tourism and be benefitted by tourism → selling local toys, painting, performances.

(ii) Branding of tribal art → steps being taken by TRIFED.

(iii) Online enlistment.

(iv) GI tag for authenticity.

(v) Encourage tribal entrepreneurship.

(vi) Out of debt trap and local money lenders trap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential for socio economic transformation

- Increase in income will help come out of poverty.
- Educational and health indicators rise due to increase in awareness.
- Increasing acceptability of tribal tradition in society, decrease in alienation.
- Social integration, self sufficiency.

Challenges:

1. Lack of education and awareness.
2. Deprivation institutionalised by separatism, naxalism etc.
3. No economies of scale & small scale production

Tribal art is a collection of a gamut of traditions which is an asset for India and its potential needs to be realised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Government of India Act, 1919, also called the Montague-Chelmsford reforms came on the eve of the first world war and proposed administrative and few legislature changes in India.

Changes/Provisions:

1. Increase in legislature representation to Indians but official majority retained.
2. Increased representation in Viceroy's council of Indians.
3. Dyarchy at the provinces →
   Transferred and Reserved subjects.
   ↓ legislature responsible
   ↓ Veto of Governor & Viceroy.

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4. Right to discuss budget.

Shortcomings :

1. No promise of Dominion status or Swaraj or self representation.
2. Budget could not be voted upon.
3. Dyarchy at provinces only transferred subjects of responsibility, no transfer of powers.
4. No responsible government at centre.
5. Official majority retained, only discussing allowed by non official members.

After the August Declaration of 1917 and Indian's playing a major role in world war I, the GOI Act 1919 was a stab in the back for Indians.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Korean war was one of the many cold war era wars that manifested the rivalry between the USSR and the US resulting in the 38th parallel, truce line ~~and~~ partitioning north and South Korea.

Far reaching Implications :

1. Socio-economic ruin of Korea.
2. Economic dependency increased.
3. Loss of lives.
4. An ongoing Korean rivalry across the 38th parallel.
5. Fuelled other cold war era problem like in Afghanistan, Vietnam.
6. Global isolation of North Korea.
7. Establishment of Dictatorship in N. Korea having security.

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implications till now.

8. High level of ~~infrastructural and~~ cultural damage and enimity between north and south Koreans.

9. Farther division of the cold war era on democratic v/s communist units.

Even though, today Korean war is forgotten by many, its shadow looms of the futures of the two countries and its linked to global security as well.

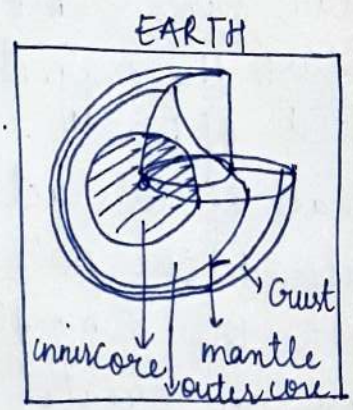
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंत:क्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The earth is a stratified geoid with crust, mantle and core defining various geomorphic phenomenons as well as interaction with other solar system particles.

ORIGIN OF EARTH'S MAGNETISM:

Earth's core is made up of nickle and iron. The outer core is liquid and inner core is solid.



Radioactivity in the core and movement of metallic liquid/circulation results in magnetism of Earth. Due to this, the poles of earth also changes few thousand years.

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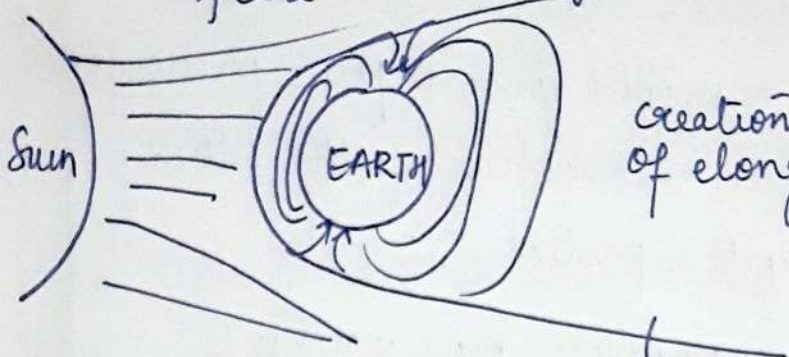
Interaction with solar particles:

2 kinds of solar particles

Plasma / solar flare

Coronal mass ejections. CCME.



creation of elongated

Solar flare and CME

- Solar flares & CME disturb the magnetic field of Earth.
- Incase of interaction and free spaces around the poles these interact with the atmosphere to create aurorae
- These can create intractions with electric and communication lines.

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dam safety is linked to various other phenomenon and it can be helpful to prevent potential flooding, sedimentation and mishappenings.

The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project I (DRIP I) started in 2012 with world Bank's assistance. DRIP III is one is way after success of DRIP I & DRIP II

Challenges to Dam Safety:

1. ~~Inter~~ Inter State river water conflict - Eg Mullaperiyar dam is old but conflict keeps it from safety.

2. Lack of funds and technological knowhow.

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3. Resistence of locals as safety / construction work will inhibit their water security.

4. Politics around dams.

5. Environmental concerns.

6. Lack of regular checks – Eg Kedarnath floods.

Potential of DRIP —

(i) Rehabilitation of small dams will create a precedence for acceptance for bigger ones.

(ii) Increase in technology to monitor water level to prevent flooding.

(iii) Maintainence of aquatic life and structural strength.

(iv) Creation of employment.

Dams are a very important source for water security for agriculture as well as industries and DRIP will assist India in becoming a country with a safe and secure dam infrastructure.

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. (150 words) 10

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD) refers to the extent of available opportunities to mend the gap of carbon emissions.

Implications of rise in CCD :

1) Climate change leading to variability in rain, winds and local weather phenomenon.

2) ~~Ea~~ Increasing chance of decrease in biological diversity and extenction.

3) Rise in sea level → problem for small Island nations.

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It is important to stick to Paris goals and Glasgow declaration of COP26 to help the further rise of CCD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility refers to the ease of ability of a society, community, individual to rise up on the socio economic ladder. Example - a low social mobility will force a farmer's son to be a farmer due to lack of avenues, skill, education etc.

Relationship of social mobility with equality —

Social mobility is an enabler of equality as it creates equality of opportunity for one to attain its potential. An unequal society ~~hampers~~ creates a socially immobile population where there is high gap in wealth and opportunities. It also creates a dissatisfied youth.

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Impediments in ensuring social mobility:

1. High level of economic inequality – 1% of population has 92% wealth in India.
2. Poverty and multidimensional deprivation in the form of hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy
3. A pure market driven economy with no welfare efforts.
4. Unemployment, jobless growth.
   - Disguised unemployment in agriculture
5. Lack of avenues for creativity – Eg a communist society disincentivises entrepreneurship.

To ensure a socially mobile population a robut legislative as well as social structure is needed. Initiatives like Kaushal Vikas yojana, National Security, Jan Sarogya yojana are commendible steps in the direction

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India is at the eve of the era where it is blessed with a majority (60%) of working age population. The total fertility rates (TFR) in India has come down to 2.2 and is regionally variant with some states having TFR less than replacement level of 2.1.

A two child policy is an administrative step that incentivizes couples who have less than or equal to two children and disincentivizes/punishes ~~of~~ have more.

Benefits of 2 child policy

- ~~Benefits~~ Easy administration
- Bettering MMR, IMR
- Reduction in population
- women empowering
- Health & education improve
- Better standard of living
- Increase in per capita availability of resources.

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Disadvantages
- Reduction in working age pop
- Interference in a couple's choice & privacy
- Illegal means
- Social divide created
- Difficult to implement
- Ageing population

One Child policy of China has created more problems than advantages. With an increase in health and educational indicators in India, most states have already achieved 2.1 TFR and states like UP, Bihar are projected to plateau by 2040. In such a scenario a two child policy will be an unnecessary administrative a social burden. The current method of awarenss generation and contraception use is effective to reduce TFR.

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the process of blurring of international boundaries with respect to trade, culture, services and so on.

Efficiency of Globalisation :

1. Availability of goods and services without ~~trade~~ restrictions.
2. Availability of multiple opportunities
3. Cultural integration and mobility.

However developing countries have not reaped equivalent benefits of Globalisation because —

(i) Restrictions on trade and labour movement by the developed world via trade and labour barriers — Eg phytosanitary barriers

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(ii) Multinationals have made disproportionate profits as compared to employment generation in developing world.

(iii) There has been cultural homogenization in diverse countries like India through western influences.

However developing world has also gained universal acceptance of goods and services, but there remains alot of headroom for equitable globalisation.

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11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a diverse country with thousands of art forms and ~~a~~ houses people of almost all ~~rel~~ religious denominations. Art and religion in India share a complementary relationship.

Impact of various religions on art in India:

I Buddhism: The beginning of idol worship started from Budelha's image. This influenced other religions & art.

↳ Stupa architecture → Bharhut, Sanchi
↳ Viharas, Chaityas
↳ Universities like Nalanda & Vikramshila.
↳ Pillar edicts → Ashoka Chakra, Sarnath.
↳ Sculpture art → Mathura, Amravati styles

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II Hinduism : Major contribution is in the form of temple architecture as well as paintings, dances, music

↳ Temple : Nagara, Dravida, Murals, frescos. → Brihadeshwara Temple

↳ Cave paintings → Ajanta & Ellora Caves

↳ Miniature painting as well as folk paintings depicting scenes of Ramayana and Mahabharata → Eg Mithila Paintings

↳ Dances → Orissi → Temple Dance, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali all depict tales.

↳ Theatre → Raamlila

III Islamic : ~~Islamic~~ Mughal and Slave rule Influenced art of India and modified it according to Islamic principles

↳ Pietra Dura in Taj Mahal.

↳ use of Domes, Tombs, leaf, flowers, Calligraphy on walls instead of human fegures.

↳ Miniature naturalistic art.

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↳ Court scenes in paintings.

IV Christianity : The ~~Brish~~ Europeans brought their art transforming the Indian Landscape with portuguese, french and British Architecture → Eg Victoria Memorial, Kolkata, Chattrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai.

Art itself has impact on religion where it helps to propagate messages as well as is a medium of expression for one's devotion. India's ancient as well as modern art needs to be preserved as these are also ways to propagate communalism.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885 was made to act as a shock absorber and a platform to raise collective issues to the Government. In the initial days the moderates formed the majority in the INC.

Reasons for organisational apathy and non representation of workers in the initial days of INC are –

(i) Majority of western educated middle class in INC

(ii) Lack of trust in the power of mass as they were considered less worthy because of illiteracy.

(iii) Methods used were prayer, petition and constitutional ways.

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(iv) The demand was of increased Indian representation. The concepts of Swaraj and independence were far fetched.

Reasons for subsequent participation:

1. Clarification of the economic consequences of British rule made workers realise that they were being exploited.

2. The incoming of Extremist leaders who believed in mass struggle – eg. Swadeshi and Home Rule league movement.

3. Gandhian phase was dependent on working class → Gandhiji's emphasis on mass struggle and satyagraha.

4. Different opportunities in the form of Non Cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement etc.

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5. The incoming of socialist and communist leaders like Nehru & Bose marked a shift towards socialist policies and workers welfare influenced by USSR.

6. Formation of Communist Party of India, All India Trade Association.

The working class faced the maximum brunt of the British rule as it led to diindustrialisation, destruction of handicrafts, ruralisation and so on. These frustrations found their voice through the freedom struggle.

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13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Rippon's tenure as viceroy of India came after a tumulant period of restrictive acts like the Vernacular Press Act (1784) and Arm Act.

Rippon was considerate of Indian demands and led to repealing of these unjust acts at the beginning of his tenure. However the controversy surrounding the Judges Act of 1790s led to revealing of the real face of British rule in India.

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The Judges Enquiry Act of Rippon stipulated that Indian judges could punish British officers. Though this was meant to empower Indians but this was ~~meant~~ met with heavy opposition by the British ~~bureu~~ bureaucracy leading to repealing of the act.

Consequences of this event:

1. Indians realised that the British do not want Indian empowerment
2. Conservative bureaucracy was propagated.
3. Better alignment of Indian National movement.

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Hence the bureaucracy continued to function in a conservative manner and liberal ideologies were not implemented after Ripon's tenure.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian society has been historically marred by injustices in the form of caste, gender, class and this has been a consequence of power struggle in a diverse society. The Post independence movements are a manifestation of changing power structures in the society

Different Social movements in Post-Independence India —

(i) Caste Struggles/Dalit Movements :

Main demands were/are forbid untouchability, reservation for other backward classes in education and jobs. The historical injustices of discrimination were meant to

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be reversed by affirmative action.
The SC/ST reservation, Atrocities act, 27% reservation for OBC have led to strengthening democracy but have also led to vote bank politics on caste basis.

(ii) Women Empowerment —
The independence struggle ~~and~~ ~~ancient~~ had created some avenues for women but health and educational as well as social position of women were low.
The organisation of women in Self Help Groups, Cooperatives have helped them find agency. Literacy ≈ >70%, GER=99%.

(iii) Struggle for Transgender rights —
The repealing of Ar 377, right to privacy have led to ~~trans~~ the LGBTQI+ community to gain empowerment and dignity.

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(iv) Tribal rights movements related to environmental rights have led to tribals getting evenly amalgamated into the society. This has also empowered them as they got rights over forest-produce.

(v) Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement + environmental protection.

(vi) Jan Lokpal Aandolan led to more responsive and accountable system

Social movements with a wide base and true cause have been sources of deepening of democracy in India as it increases transparency of power holders.

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15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

The last 3-4 years have been years of unprecedented number of wildfires in Australia's western areas, Americas as well as Russia and Europe.

Reasons :

I Environmental :

↳ Increase in dry weather conditions of the western margins of temperate continents due to shifting of trade winds ~~as~~ especially in mediterranean type climate where summers are dry e.g. California

↳ Climate change has resulted in sudden stratospheric warming and cooling in certain years leading to ~~arct~~ polar winds creating dryer condions

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↳ Increase in cold ocean currents due to climate change on western coasts.

↳ El Nino and La Lina also create drier situations

II Anthropogenic :

1) Tourism activities like bonfires create a medium for flamable dry areas.
2) Change in natural species of trees with other non native species → Eg Eucalyptus, Pine in Oak areas.
3) Increase in emissions leading to global warming.

Consequences :

1. Pollution creating deadly situations for species → Eg Kangaroo deaths in Australia
2. Loss of natural forests → Increase in emissions.
3. Loss of livelihood
4. warming of climate.

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Lessons for India :

1. Monitor wildfire zones especially in highly forested areas and artificial forests.
2. Creates barriers → in case of fire to reduce loss.
3. Invest in Technology for surveillance and early warning system.
4. Regulate unsustainable tourism.
5. work towards reducing emissions and implement NDCs.
6. Community participation to be increased.

Wildfires are a consequence of climate change and reminds us of the interconnectedness of the viscious cycle of global warming. steps towards mitigation and adaptation are important.

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16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Floods have become a recurring phenomenon and lower riparian states of perenial rivers suffer its brunt ~~unp~~ disproportion-ally. Cross border flood management is a solution to the ever increasing menace.

Need for India :

1. Home to cross country rivers like the Brahmaputra, and Indus along with Ganga's tributaries.

2. India is a lower riparian state where floods are common and can be triggered by policies of actions on the upper riparian states like China, Nepal, Bhutan etc.

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3. Security concerns where deliberate flooding via dams can take place in case of distressed relations.

4. India can help other countries like Bangladesh and Myanmar with a comprehensive flood management.

5. High population dependence of these rivers.

6. Increasing in Glacier melting in the Hindu Kush Region by climate Change.

Major Issues:

1. Lack of dialogue and tense relations with China and Pakistan.

2. Lack of a formal framework for water sharing especially of Brahmaputra.

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3. Lack of social pressure as the population of flood affected areas are unaware and poor – Eg. Kosi and west champaran population in Bihar.

4. Major focus is on intra country flood management.

Remedial measures:

1. Dialogue and diplomacy between India, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan
2. Creation of a universal framework for flood management.
3. Information sharing and infrastructure development.
4. Political and social nexus.

Flooding leads to zeroing out of human and economic development. A cross border flood managment mechanism is a novel way to handle floods.

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17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Niti Aayog's Composite Water Management Index, 2019, 70% of India's water resources are on a critical stage.

Reasons for depletion of water resources in India —

I) Geo Climatic :

a) Climate change resulting in variation of length and distribution of rains.

b) Climatic variability → Rayalseema area versus other parts of Andhra Pradesh.

c) Elnino and negative Indian Ocean dipole.

d)

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Government's short sighted policies :

1. Free electricity and water pumps to agriculture resulting in wasting groundwater and bad water efficiency.

2. Unplanned Urbanisation leading to concretisation and less space for percolation of rain.

3. Incentivisation of water intensive crops like paddy through MSP.

4. Lack of strict policies for water harvesting in households.

5. Lack of industrial regulation on pollution.

6. Sewerage and drain management as well as waste water treatment is at subpar level.

7. Dams are not maintained and lack of safety leads to wastage of water.

8. River cleaning.

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Government steps for reversing the trend:

1. ~~fat~~ Solarisation of Pumps - KUSUM yojana
2. Namami Gange project.
3. Steps towards zero liquid discharge
4. Swachh Bharat Mission.
5. Industrial policies revamped.

Human factors like wasting water & pollution are major reasons for depleting water resources. Awareness generation on a mass level along with robust legislative and administrative steps are needed to deal with water depletion.

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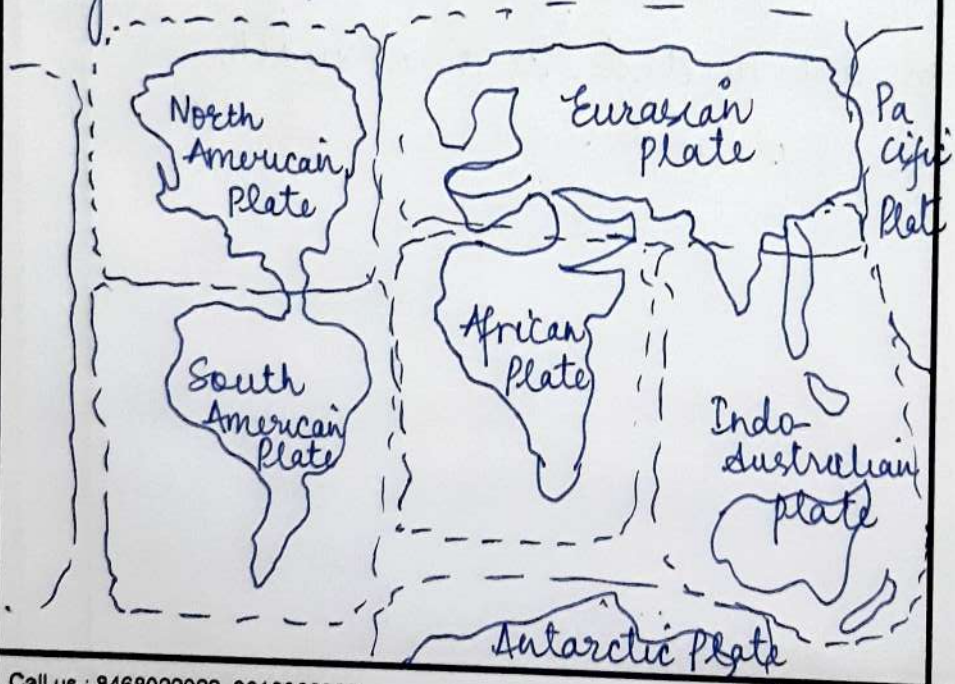
18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? **(250 words) 15**

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

The theory of plate tectonics replaced the earlier theories of ocean floor spreading and jig saw puzzle to establish that the earth is divided into seven major lithospheric plates composed of oceans and continents and several minor ones which have moved historically.

Major Lithospheric Plates:



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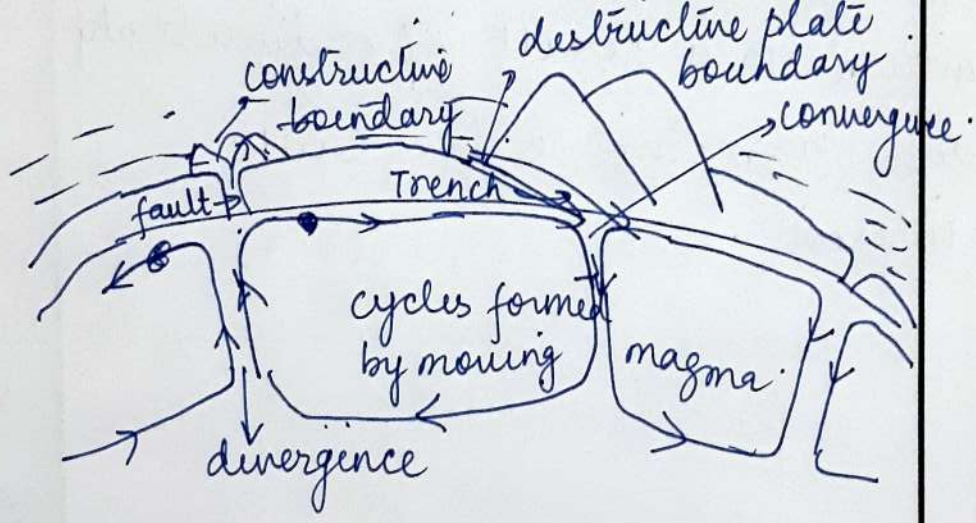
Some minor plates are –
(i) Arabian plate
(ii) Nazca place
(iii) Cocos plate

Process of movement :

1. Movement of magma in mantle creates pressure differences leading to faults in the plates. These causes convergent and divergent plate movements. ~~creating movemen~~



2. Transform boundaries are formed when there is lateral movement of plates.

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3. Earthquakes and volcanoes are formed at shallow depths at divergent plates and deep at convergent plates.

4. These creates rift over time which causes movement → Eg. the rift of East Africa.

Mainly, their movement is guided by magma movement which intern is a result of radioactivity and magnetism in the earth's interior.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Constitution of India promises freedom to profess, practice and propagate ones religion under article 25-28. The preamble guarantees ~~freedom~~ liberty of belief and declares India to be a secular country.

India practices its own version of secularism based on watchful ambivalence. It refers to no state religion but guarantees equal protection to all religions and this makes it different from its western counterpart. For example - The Sabarimala case ensured women's rights over a discriminatory religious practice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India provides Hajj subsidies to muslims to help them complete their pilgrimage. There exists special provisions for Amarnath yatra.

There is no discrimination in public employment and education in India.

However, over the years there have ~~occurred~~ been instances of breach in our secular designation —

1) Communal riots – Babri Masjid, Muzaffarnagar.
2) Communal politics, vote bank politics.
3) Lynching based on religious identities.
4) Kashmiri Pandits persecuted.
5) Godhara Riots.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These instances are a result of communal tensions in the Indian landscape and this remains an ever increasing challenge for governments around the world.

The Indian model of secularism is essential to accomodate its diversity and provide rule of law to prevent majoritarianism. These gaps do exist but they have been managed by successive governments and awareness generation is an eminent part of it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care work infrastructure and services include those which assist in care work of children, elders, household work as well as patients and differently abled.

Increase in public investment in care work can be in the form of –

1) Creche facilities for children.
2) Old age homes with premium facilities.
3) Part time facilities for the old.
4) Special schools for the disabled.
5) Training infrastructure for parents and professionals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits :

1. Increased in economic activity of women as traditionally care work is performed by women for free. This will open up new sector for market-development as well as free up women to engage in other activities

2. Increase employment opportunities.

3. Reduce isolation and mental health issues especially among the old and disabled.

4. Increase in opportunities for skill development.

5. Empowerment of the vulnerable sections.

6. Creates multiplier effect in the economy.

7. Political recognition for the vulnerable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, there exists certain challenges of safety, violence and funds in the development of care economy infrastructure and services which needs to be overcome for an economically and socially active population.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA VERMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	04/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off budget borrowings of the government refers to the borrowings to fulfill expenditure demands but do not form a part of the annual budget estimates. It can be incurred for unexpected or extra spending in the fiscal year.

Role in helping govt. raise funds:

1. Help government tackle unexpected situation + for example → COVID-19 Pandemic
2. Helps to fulfil extra demand of existing schemes + Eg MGNREGA
3. Creates prospects for future growth as it can create infrastructure and structural changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Higher spending by govt. can spur up demand in the economy.

Desirability:

It is not extremely desirable as it compromises fiscal discipline and increases debt burden and fiscal deficit of the government.

Off budget borrowings should be sparingly used and that too in sectors which have higher multiplier effect. FRBM rules needs to be followed diligently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरुआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Genetically modified (GM) food crops refer to those food crops that have been artificially injected with a different gene to attain desirable effects like colour, drough resistence etc.

Positives of GM crops:

1. Increase in resilience of crops to climate change → drought resistent, less water intensive, pest resistence
   ↳ reduce wastage and ensure food security.
2. yield can be increased → food security
3. inherent fortification is easily possible → help fight malnutrition and hunger.
4. Easy to manage on Sanitary Standards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Negatives:

Major concern associated with GM food crops is the 'fear of unknown'.

↳ It can tamper with human health and can lead to untoward consequences.

↳ Inhibits natural selection process.

↳ Legitimate fear of corporates misusing unawareness of farmers → Eg Monsanto'

GM food crops need thorough research and trials before launching. Awareness and political support is also needed.

Indigenous crops like GM Mustard by DU & ICRI approved by GAEC need to be given approval.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों मे संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

India provides price intervention to support the agricultural sector in form of input subsidies like free electricity, subsidised fertilizer, infrastructure subsidy as well as MSP support in purchasing of 23 food crops.

Creation of a broken system:

1. Marketting shackles → farmers are required to sell in specified APMC mandis → lead to cartelisation and only 5% farmers sell 90% grains to govt.
2. Rice wheat system is developed due to open procurement → consumption patterns change → environmental problems like soil quality degrade, water table lower as well as runoff pollution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. ~~Chang~~ Land degradation due to easy fertilizer access and skewed use. N:PK → 8:6:1 whereas it should be 4:2:1.

Complication of International trade rules:

↳ According to WTOs agreement on agriculture (AOA) under Amber box, India is allowed 10% trade distorting subsidies but India surpassed this.

↳ The price intervention system disincentivises investment in storage, food processing rendering agricultural products uncompetitive.

↳ Lack of investment in increasing quality of products.

Price intervention by the govt. has created immense benefits for farmers and ensured food security. However an overhaul and equity is required in the system to ~~increase~~ double farmer's income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

India has been a net agri exporter for a decade and stands number one in global rice export.

Problems in our supply chain management:

1. Lack of infrastructure ~~for~~ storage, food processing → in competitive produce
2. Logistics cost in India is very high → 14% as compared to 6% of developed world.
3. High food wastage → 25% of produce.
4. Distress selling → Essential Commodities Act, 1954.

Marketing issues:

1. No flexibility ~~of~~ for farmers to sell in inter state markets, restricted by APMCs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Lack of contract farming and agency of farmers to deal with corporates.
3. Lack of branding and market research.

Way forward:

- expansion of eNAM portal for all India market integration
- strengthening the sunrise food processing industries to ~~weed out~~ bring in forward and backward linkages.
- Database creation + Agristack.
- Social security benefit to farmers.

India's competitiveness in the global market is increasing with help in export with schemes like RoDTEP. More needs to be done to ease out our SPS quality barriers.. SCRI is a laudable initiative in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.
(150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land banks are institutions that hold information about available, unused, barren land across the district, state or country in one place.

Benefits of land bank:

1. Easy access to land for corporates.
2. Reducing legal disputes for land acquisition.
3. Certainty in policy making by governments and way ahead planning by private players.
4. Easy for land owners to get the best market price.
5. Bridge in supply and demand gap and easy monetisation of personal and governments' assets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns :

1. Land title issues → due to lack of digitisation.
2. Wrong estimation of land value.
3. Hesitation among individuals to put their land.
4. Land connected with social identity - hard to change beliefs.
5. Mostly barren and wasteland is accounted for.
6. Fragmented land available, disputes continue for continuous land.

Land Banks are a great initiative to ease in corporate as well as governments infrastructure development.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Desertification refers to the degration of fertile land into barren, dry and degraded land. Overtime it can turn into a desert. 54% of India's land is vulnerable to desertification

Impacts of Desertification :

→ Biodiversity loss due to change in landscape.

→ Water shortages and unusable land.
→ decreasing agricultural productivity
→ high use of fertiliser → viscious cycle.

→ Animal - Human conflicts.

→ Social issues like increase in conflicts, women more burdened.

→ Rise to other challenges like frequent droughts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

causes
- land use change
- intensive agriculture
- high water extraction
- GLOBAL WARMING and CLIMATE CHANGE

↳ variability in seasonality → less rainfall in spurs.
↳ increasing temperature.
↳ CO_2 emissions and pollution
↳ deforestation and land distortion.

Desertification and Climate change are interlinked and create a self sustaining cycle. Global initiatives like UNCCD's guidlines of afforestation, Nature Based solutions, CCUS, renewable energy, water conservation needs to be followed for adaptation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license. **(150 words) 10**

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Open source licensing of a project refers to granting the public the right to produce, market and sell it without restrictions of the original developer's claim of a patent violation.

Advantages of Open Source licensing :

1. Public benefit especially in case of socially benefitting products like vaccines, medicines etc.

2. Decrease in disputes and legal claims

3. Increase in equity and decrease in prices + Eg generic medicine, open source softwares like Linux.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Easy access to emerging technologies.
5. Help developing nations to access tech.

Disadvantages:

1. Disincentivis the production of high end technology as there is no personal benefit & discourages meritocracy and creativity.

2. Loss of revenue for the producers and their company.

3. Culture of complacency is fostered.

Open Source licensing should be encouraged in ~~extremely~~ situations where public benefit is superior to individual's merit. Public health and education requires it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's space sector remains largely dominated by ISRO and its subsidiaries that ~~hinder~~ ~~in~~ challenges the increasing demand of space services in India. Indian Space Association (InSpace) is an initiative to solve this.

Features of InSpace:

1. ~~To~~ Independent functioning with a chairman and members.
2. Manage private sector demand for space technologies.
3. Directly accountable to the Dept. of Space.
4. Foster ~~an~~ competitive and efficient Space programme in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Sing~~ Significance of InSpace:

1. ~~To~~ Bridge the demand and supply gap for satellite launches.
2. Increase in revenue generation.
3. Efficient use of PSLV and SSLVs.
4. Bettering space research.
5. Help developing countries by offering cheap satellite technologies.

Indian Space Association along with Antrix and ISRO will make India's dream of Gagaunyaan and its own space station a possibility in the near future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

India is home to many internal security challenges like Naxalism, Insurgency Separatism, Communalism, secessionist tendencies and so on.

Role of technology in addressing Internal security Challenges in India:

1. GPS and geospatial technology has various applications → insurgency activities, terrorist groups' tracking.
2. Drones and aerial technology helps in closer look before eruption of problems.
3. Increase in intelligence capabilities.
4. Faster development in easier manner (eg. virtual education in naxal areas through internet.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. CCTV cameras in urban areas have had great impact in reducing crimes.

6. Cyber security is highly dependent on technological superiority → ~~EE~~ I4C, Natgrid etc. are examples.

7. Use of AI and big data can recognise patterns. However technology is just a tool. An efficient ~~ma~~ and trained force of dedicated people are required to use this technology efficiently.

to prevent Indias resources and critical infrastructure from damage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The NSG is a specialised force of the government of India formed to tackle terrorism and insurgency.

Mandate of NSG:

1. Intelligence gathering and assisting.

2. /

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Asset monetisation refers to leasing out of ~~asset~~ ~~to~~ the right to use the public asset by private players for advertisement and other uses. Eg. Delhi metro monetised its trains for advertisements.

Need for asset monetisation:

1. Huge amount of unused asset with the government with no revenue generation.
2. Declining revenue ~~gro~~ of government.
3. Demand of private players to use assets of government.
4. Increasing fiscal deficit and decreasing disinvestment returns.
5. Increase in efficiency and management of assets to optimise returns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Monetisation Pipeline is a GOI initiative to monetise brownfield assets of the government to generate revenue.

Issues with NMP:

1. No clear demarcation of assets.
2. No clear formula to decide revenue collection from a particular asset.
3. Hesitation of private players due to delay in implementation.
4. Low quality of many assets + Eg government buildings are old.
5. No clear model of implementation.
6. Lack of investment provision to increase the value of assets.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

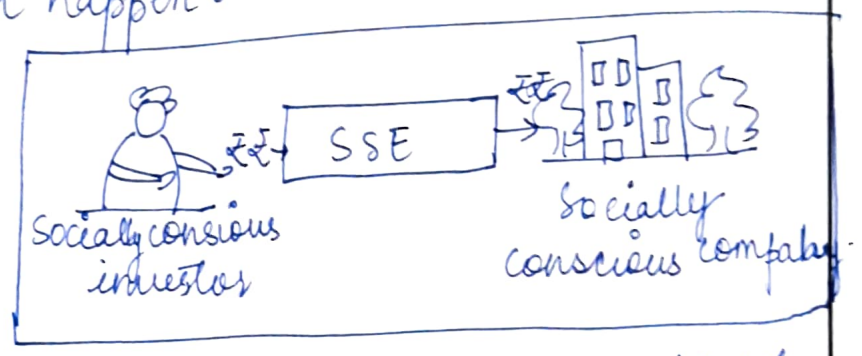
NMP is a step to increase efficiency of public assets. However a confidence building mechanism is needed to tap in the potential of the private sector to be able to use it efficiently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Stock Exchange (SSE) refers to a market instrument where trade in socially conscious products can happen.



It helps to bridge the demand and supply gap for investment in social sector like education, health etc.

Need for setting up of SSE:

1. Socially conscious companies are able to generate low profits so are less likely to be discouraged by investors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Socially conscious investors' money ~~was to not~~ need avenues for investment.
3. Social projects create social change reflect in economic prospects later eg education.
4. Climate change threats need more investment in ~~of~~ conscious business.
5. Lack of development in social sector in India.
6. Incentivise social enterprise.

Challenges:

1. Low profitability results in small investments.
2. Lack of awareness both among companies and investors.
3. Prone to misuse by claiming to be a social entrepreneur → checking mechanism is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Feasibility challenges → need demonstration by successful companies.

5. No clear division of different social enterprises in various fields can create confusion among investors.

SSE is a commendable initiative and holds great prospects when implementation challenges are dealth with by more transparency, equity as well as clear division of various social initiatives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture extension services refers to services that enable efficiency in agriculture. For eg. Food processing, storage, cold storage, ~~&~~ marketing, branding etc. NMAT seeks to ~~helps to~~ make these services seemless.

Importance of agriculture extension:

1. Increase profitability of agriculture sector → by increasing efficiency.
2. Better price discovery in a quick manner reduce wastage.
3. Increase export prospects by investment in increasing shelf life and processing.
4. Save farmers' time and increase their income and secure from variability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges :

1. Lack of infrastructure development.
2. Lack of robust forward and backward linkages.
3. Less involvement of private sector.
4. Cartelisation.
5. The MSP regime and open procurement disincentivises farmers to take extra risk.
6. Lack of awareness among farmers due to illiteracy.
7. Lack of youth involvement in Agtech, Startups.

NMAET is a government's initiative towards creating a robust extension service regime with technological help.

How will it help –

(i) Infrastructure development – warehouses, cold storage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Focus on organising farmers through FPOs and unions to be self sufficient

(iii) Attraction of youth through startups.

(iv) Incentivisation of private sector to take part in food processing sector.

(v) Focus on increasing profitability of extension services.

To double farmer's income and weed out disguised unemployment from the agriculture sector, it is important to facilitate a robust extension service environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरूपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

According to the PLFS data, India's unemployment rate reached an all time low of 4% in 2019 which again increased to more than 8% amidst the pandemic. This is associated with low GDP leading to a situation of "growthless jobs" in general.

Employment Problem in India:

↳ Reduction in unemployment was due to increase in employment in agriculture sector which has high disguised unemployment.

↳ Majority of employed people were self employed with low paying jobs in informal sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Feminisation of labour and feminisation of informal sector eats up majority of women workers.

↳ Increase in platform and gig workers in unskilled areas.

↳ Lack of skills → only 40% graduates were employable in 2019.

↳ Lack of women in Labour force
↳ 23% LFPR.

↳ Overall low LFPR of 40% as compared to 60% in China.

↳ Lack in formal sector jobs.

Reasons for these problems:

1. Employability v/s Dignity → graduates expect better jobs but lack skills.

2. Easy slipping out of women from the labour force → Eg marriage, childcare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Increase in educational years

4. Lack of formal sector jobs forcing people to go back into agriculture sector.

Consequences:

↳ Low demand creation due to less disposable income.

↳ Increased burden on agriculture.

↳ Pandemic's burden increase unemployment

↳ Increase in dependency.

For India to tap into its demographic dividend it is imperative that employment be generated in manufacturing and services sector along with social security benefits to ensure rapid growth to become a $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's maritime trade is mostly export based and logistics eat up a chunk of revenue (14%) making Indian products incompetitive in foreign markets.

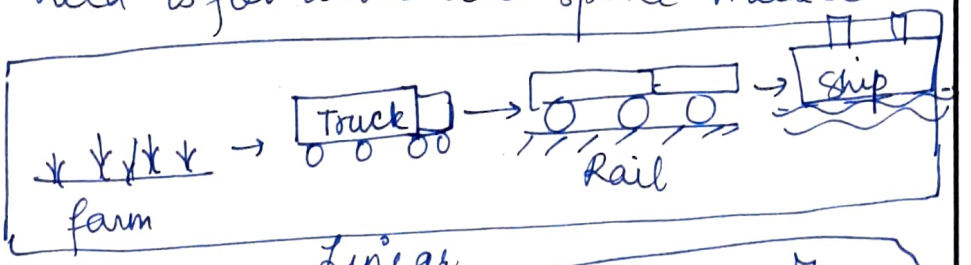
Steps taken:

1. Multimodal transport system being developed → Kisan rail, etc.
2. National waterways being developed.
3. Container usage is on international standards.
4. Rental model in port usage has increased efficiency.
5. Development of roadways for end to end connectivity.
6. Dedicated freight corridors.

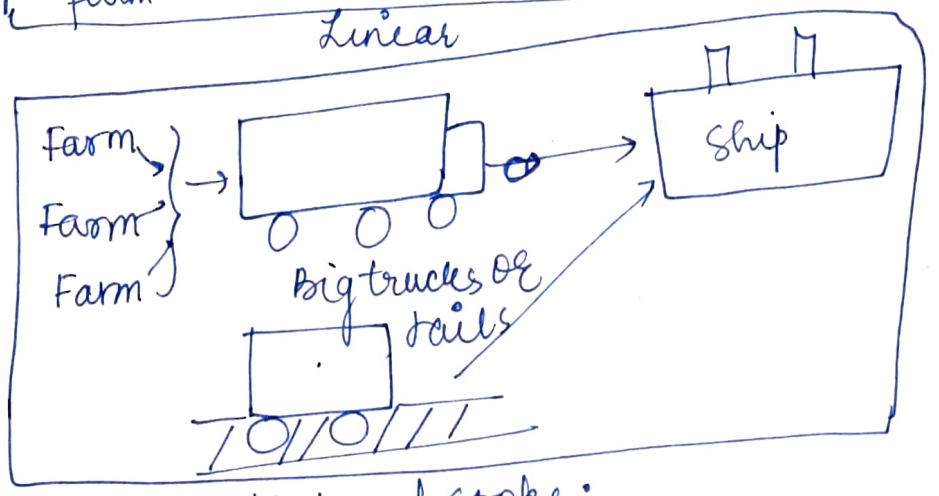
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges:

1. Lack of connectivity issue in multimodal transport → we have a linear model, need is for a hub and spoke model.



Linear



Hub and spoke.

2. Use of waterways is negligible.
3. High proportion of roadways (64%) increase cost due to petrol/diesel cars.

Need for steps:

1. Hub and spoke model.
2. Increase share of rail and decrease in cross subsidisation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Waterways to be developed for cheaper transport.

4. Port management to be strengthened.

5. Implementing international standards.

~~Mar~~ India has a less than 2% share in global trade, to increase this it is important to reduce our logistics cost from 14% to 6%. Logistics policy of government is a laudable step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India has adopted the UN's SEEA framework for ecosystem services accounting and has become one of the five countries to launch the UN's NCAVES programme.

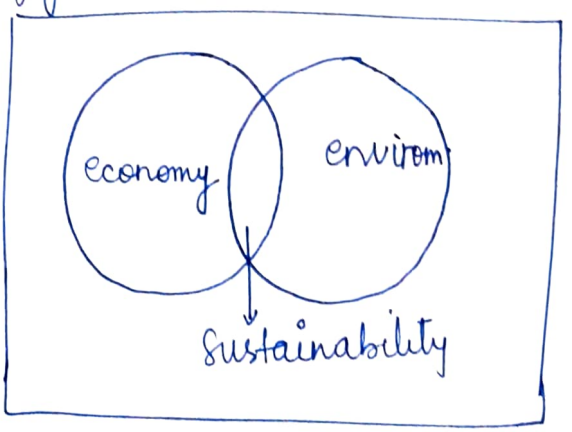
What is natural capital and Ecosystem Services accounting?

It refers to accounting for the stocks and flows of ecosystem and natural capital (forests, land, sea etc) available in the country and how humans are using the services. It helps to give a monetary value to taken for granted services. It involves stocks accounting, flows accounting, services accounting, thematic accounts and so on.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for NCAVES and natural capital accounting:

1. Assess the extent of ecosystem services available.
2. GDP's narrow definition can cause environmental harm and inequity in long run.
3. Climate change has necessitated it.
4. Achieve SDG goals by 2030.
5. Monetise services of nature for better use.
6. Meet the COP26 goals of reducing emissions, increasing renewable energy.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges:

- No agreed global framework.
- No involvement of the developed world.
- more focus on GDP.
- balancing GDP V/S environmental sustainability for global south.

Natural capital accounting and ecosystem services accounting are novel steps to understand the interlinkages between humans, economy and environment. It needs to be strengthend to meet NDC targets and SDG goals.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. **(250 words) 15**

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

More than 70% of India is prone and vulnerable to some or the other kind of disasters → natural or anthropogenic.

Reasons for increase in RISK of Natural Disasters –

1. Urbanisation → Rapid and unplanned
   - ↳ increased concretisation → no water percolation area → flooding and flash floods.
   - ↳ Heat island effect.
   - ↳ Land use change → near the animal environment.
   - ↳ No use of earthquake resilent tech.
   - ↳ water shed hindered & ponds etc. leading to ~~intens~~ droughts etc.

2. Population growth :
   - ↳ Increase in food demand → intense agriculture & water shortage → desertification.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Increased burden on land.
↳ Increase in ~~ta~~ residential demand
↳ high rise buildings.

Increase in impact of natural disasters:

I Urbanisation:

↳ increasing swiftness in flash floods
↳ more damage due to cyclones
↳ earthquake creating more damage due to unplanned houses and buildings
↳ Eg Kedarnath floods + bad ecosystem management on hills.

II Population:

↳ higher impact even due to small disaster
↳ droughts affect larger population
↳ Eg Nepal Earthquake of 2014 created huge damage in highly populated urban areas.

Adequate Measures:

1. Early warning system for all natural disasters is needed for better

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

evacuation. Orissa has done tremendous work.

2. Creating of percolation surface in urban areas for groundwater discharge → Eg parking lots.

3. Watershed management and development of green belts → Nature based solutions (NbS)

4. Training of people and awareness drives.

In a changing scenario where natural disasters are intensifying due to anthropogenic activities adaptation is more important than mitigation. Resource allocation should be skewed towards the former.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National ~~Hygo~~ Hydrogen mission aims to increase the development of hydrogen from ~~natural~~/renewable sources to supplement India's energy needs.

Why is hydrogen a good fuel?

↳ High energy density
↳ No emissions on burning → only H_2O
↳ can be created from natural sources like hydrolysis of water → no carbon footprint.
↳ Readily available and circular reaction.

Current situation → 70% hydrogen in India is produced using fossil fuels (Grey H_2) ~~car~~ and 20% using natural gas.
It is mainly used in industries as H_2 fuel cells and space missions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits for India in developing NHM:

1. Reduce emissions → help in achieving COP26 NDC targets.
2. Reduce ~~export~~ import dependencies of fossil fuels and natural gas.
3. Increase revenue generation from domestic production.

Challenges:

1. Expensive technology is needed which requires high research for efficiency and parity in production price when compared to other renewable sources of energy.
2. Need for high amount of clean and fresh water.
3. Highly energy intensive reaction.
4. Lack of private participation due to profitability issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Technology will require high investment
6. No regulation mechanism.

Hydrogen is an abundant and energy efficient fuel with negligible carbon footprint and hold great prospects for India to tap into its potential to become a global leader to fulfill SDG goals by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine.

(250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Cyberspace security refers to mechanisms to develop competency through technology to deal with cyber threats to critical infrastructure. I4C, National Cyberspace policy are some initiatives in this direction.

Threats that India face:

1. Geostrategic instability of the region due to cross border terrorism, insurgency, standoffs with China, China's presence in the Indian Ocean.

2. Cyber threats towards critical infrastructure + Eg Kunkulkulam Nuclear Reactor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Private data security threats towards competitive information.

4. Insurgency and terrorism also uses cyber ~~security~~ threats.

5. Riots, fake news menace due to social media.

6. Election manipulation threats – eg Cambridge Analytica.

7. Privacy and personal data protection.

India's steps towards these:

1. National Cyber security policy.
2. BOS operating system for army.
3. NatGrid, I4C, women's portal.
4. Increase in intelligence infrastructure

More measures needed:

1. Integration of ~~diff~~ fragmented intelligence technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Artificial Intelligence and Big Data to be used to predicts attacks.

3. Use of private sector's expertise.

4. Sensitisation of pvt. sector and incentimisation to invest in technology.

5. Training of ~~dedicated~~ employees.

The ~~world~~ risk of cyber security threat is ever increasing in a digitised world. Governments need to rapidly upgrade their systems to deal with it. Bombay Blackout is one such example which emphasises the need to invest in cyber security infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's approach towards existing and protracted internal conflicts like Naxalism, Separatism, insurgency has been a comprehensive development based intervention to ensure social and economic growth.

Limitations of developmental interventions alone in a small time frame:

1. Inequity is apparent e.g. a poor urban family is better off than a development projected naxal family.

2. Lack of sensitivity to local issues
   ↳ Eg mall being created instead of a school.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Lack of significance of community participation

4. Definition of development can be contrasting especially for tribal culture
↳ lack of consideration for traditions.

Steps required along with developmental interventions :

1. Community participation and ownership
↳ self governance and decentralisation
↳ Eg 6th schedule states and Autonomous Councils.

2. Listening to demands and giving room to debates.

3. ~~Do~~ Dealing with few groups with malafied intention and anti government and national
↳ Eg separatist views ~~etc~~ or violent groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Autonomy to women

The definition of development is different for different communities in India, it is imperative to respect that along with comprehensive efforts like SAMWAD for naxalism.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA VERMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती है। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ancient and medieval indian society valued water more than us and as a result the storage structure for rain and river water are a marvel in them-selves.

Some of the famous structures are —

a) Step wells/ baolis — around Delhi are an arabic and mughal construction to store water and also keep them cool in summers by storing underground

b) Tanks of the Tughlaq dynasty in Tughlaqabad area are great architectural structures

c) Storage structures in Rajasthan and Gujrat such as ponds (public),

tanks added to the local aesthetics in addition to the looming water problem solution.

In contemporary times, when water shortage is at its peak, it is important that prescious rainwater be preserved at local as well as community level. These structures provide a beautiful example to learn from the past and implement in the present.

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2. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. **(150 words) 10**

प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Mathematics in the ancient and medieval India reached its zenith. Great contributions were made in the fields of number theory, calculus and geometry to understand planets, nature and humans.

Some of the prominent work of Indians are —

a) Aryabhatta —
(i) Calculation of concept of earth moving around the sun.
(ii) Conceptualization of Shunya or zero in mathematics.
(iii) Calculation of distance between sun and earth.

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b) Brahmagupta helped in development of the decimal system.

c) Huge advancements by Indians in the field of number theory like Varahamihira's - Pythagoras theorem

Mathematics was one of the most important part of ancient and medieval teachings and was an essential part of knowledge.

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3. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियाँ, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Curzon, who was the Viceroy of India till 1905 led to various ~~developments~~ policies which were motivated to strengthen the British rule in India.

Some of his policies are —

a) The Partion of Bengal was his conception to partition Bengal on communal lines in order to divide the rising voices in Bengal against the British.

b) ~~Of~~ Indian Universities Act (1904) — was made to consolidate more control on universities to control the spread of nationalism through students.

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c) Official secrets act was strengthened to protect information being published and available to ~~and~~ people.

Curzon's attitude was that of suppression of any popular uprising so that any voice against the British could be muzzled and British rule be strengthened in India.

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4. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's freedom struggle is a culmination of hundreds revolts and sacrifices of innumerable leaders to resist British policies and establish an independent rule.

Leaders and revolts in the North East provided the much needed impetus to the national movement —

a) Ahom movement in Assam.
b) Rani Gailong and her sacrifices.
c) Patkai revolution.

The movements in the North East were mainly focussed on regime related harsh economic policies to hamper and disrupt the lives of the locals.

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The locals under local leaders rose up against those practices, which later integrated into a full fledged national struggle during the Quit India movement.

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5. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में 1930 के दशक में अवलोकित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

British regime was characterized by the empoverishment of the most down-trodden, peasants being one of them.

Peasants movement ~~have been~~ were a part of national struggle since 1917 and the Champaran satyagraha, however various economic and political developments in late 1920s and 1930s led to awakening:

a) Increasing taxation through various methods like the mahalwari, ryotwari and zamindari system where peasants were exploited for money and in case of non compliance, their lands were taken away.

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b) Politically peasants were more aware to their needs especially after the Champaran, Kheda Satyagraha and the non-cooperation movement. They were politically mobilized by popular leaders like Vallabhai Patel and Gandhi.

These factors led to the greater development of peasent awakening in 1930s where peasants realised that the British empire was highly dependent on their cooperation and they tried to leverage their position.

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6. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The development of the concept of modern education in English in India was based of Lord Macaulay's principle. The need was to create a section of people loyal to the Raj to help in propagating modern ideas and help in administration.

However, the visualised was ~~was~~ not met completely as its reach was restricted to the upper classes of indian society who could afford to study and socially accept being westernized. It was also restricted to urban centres and as rural areas were still under traditional education system.

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The character of the education that was envisaged to create a loyal citizenry ~~w~~ did exactly opposite of what it was intended ~~to do~~. It created an aware citizenry capable of voicing its demands towards the government.

Overall, the quality of education imparted was substandard so as to not let the Indians compete with the British.

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7. The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Sykes-Picot agreement was the consequence of increasing polarisation in west asia.

However, the agreement had consequences that can still be seen —

a) Polarisation among Shia and Sunni sects of Islam.

b) Increased radicalisation and spread of terrorism even beyond west asia.

c) Bad governmental regimes against the popular will.

d) Involvement of the European countries and America in issues of the region.

The West Asian region is a sensitive one where strong power of the world find place to fight. These problems can be solved only through establishment of popular government ~~with~~ backed by people's will.

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8. Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों से संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The African scramble and disintegration for power was a direct consequence of the contemporary power struggle in Europe.

Imperialism and colonialism created needs and African region provided the best opportunity to this end —

a) Africa is rich in resources required to create goods, wooden infrastructure like boats for navigation.

b) Africa provided slaves required to work for the colonizers.

European nations had their eye on African resources for many years and at the right time different imperial powers like the British, French grabbed

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on to establish governments and separate states in Africa.

Africa has always been at the receiving end ~~and~~ without any agency to the locals to voice their needs. ~~local~~

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9. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(150 words) 10

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

South African culture up until recently (1990s) was characterized by the highly racial regime of Apartheid.

Apartheid is a ~~regime~~ policy of social and economic descrimination based on one's skin colour (i.e race). This led to strict demarcation of public spaces for whites, coloured and blacks., economic opportunities were denied to the blacks, they were treated as second class citizens.

The regime of Apartheid was opposed by many popular leaders like —

a) Nelson Mandela – spent 23 years in jail for fight against apartheid.

led to the establishment of a free South Africa based on equality and democracy in 1994.

b) Kwame Nkrumah – led the struggle against white supremacy.

Many local voices formed the basis of highly discriminatory regime of Apartheid which was finally made politically unviable in 1990s but socially the struggle still remains.

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10. The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Non Governmental Organisations are non state actors that play a major role in increasing the vibrancy of a democracy by increasing local and community participation.

NGOs have been an imperative part of environmental movements in India as —

a) Raise local concerns with development projects harming the environment. eg Namada Bachao Andolan

b) Give empowerment and platform to local needs.

c) Conduct drives such as plantation of trees and so on.

d) Raise environmental concerns like pollution and start a popular

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conversation on the same.

e) Act as whistleblowers against any policy of government leading to harming of the environment. Eg the National Green Tribunal.

The NGOs in India have a huge role to play in the future as they act as a link between the people and the state. Giving them freedom and financial independence is the need of the hour.

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11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकाश्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Pallava kingdom of Madurai stands out for its rich heritage in temples comprising of various different styles like cave, monolithic and structural. A range of rulers and stable conditions characterised the empire in the 700s AD.

Various distinct features of Pallava temple architecture are —

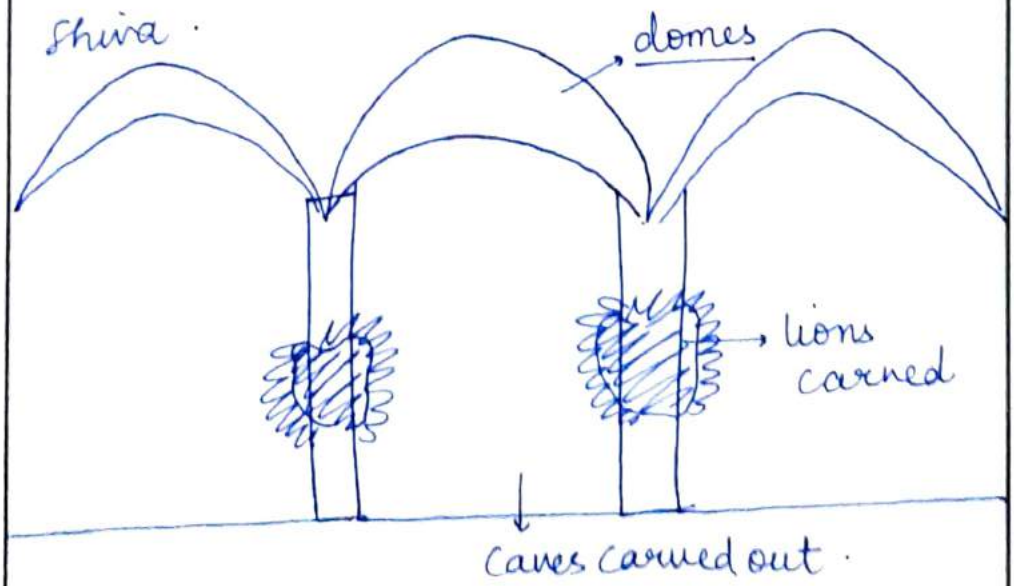
a) Mamallapuram – City was built by Narsimhavarman I and consists of a variety of temples —

(i) Shore temple → monolithic temple with highly efficiently carved pillars with figures of gods and goddesses.

(ii) Arjuna's Penance → structural temple depicting one of the Pandavas - i.e Arjuna's penance on a rath (chariot) It also depicts Ganga's arrival on earth by king Bhagirath.

Cave temples :

The Pallava empire has hundreds of cave temples with dome shaped designs carved inside the cave walls and various pillars with lion's sculpture. The temples are dedicated to various Gods' one of the most important being Shiva.



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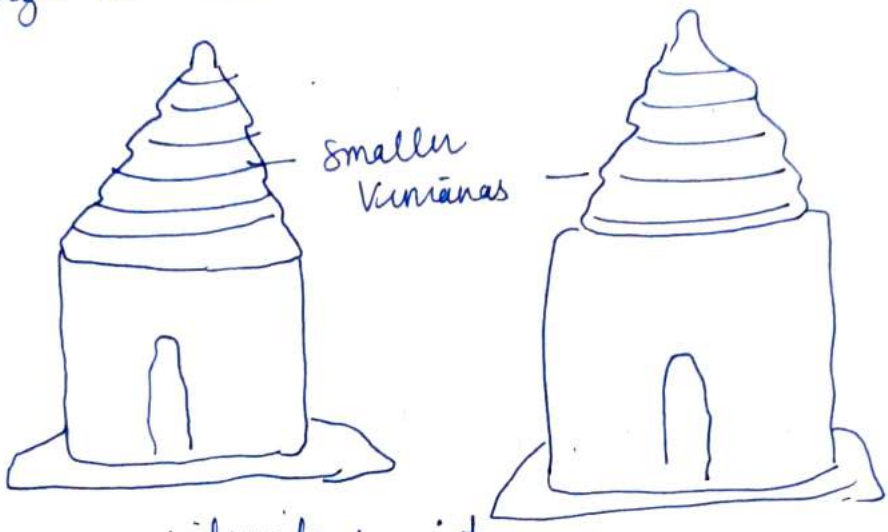
The temples depicts the initial phase of dravida temple architecture with small gopurams and vimanas and are smaller in size in individual existence.



individual units

The Pallava temple architecture presents the beginning of dravidian architecture in India and today presents a rich heritage even to maintain foreign relations

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12. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian folk art paintings represent the local art of various communities, regions and ethnicities in India. Every region has its own way of cultural representation paintings being one of them.

Some of prominent folk art paintings in India are —

a) Mithila Painting – belonging to mithilanchal region of Bihar, these intricate painting depict various themes from mythology and natural art.

b) Pattacharitra – is one of the scroll paintings of Odisha mostly used to depict Lord Jannanath and his tales. It has been one of the most widely known and beautiful paintings of tribals in Odisha.

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North Eastern culture have their own set of tribal paintings characterised by tribes such as the butias who depend on bamboos for creating art.

The Southern part of India, especially Andhra Pradesh has tribal population like Chenchus who use natural ingredients like flowers and minerals to create paint.

Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have a wide range of varied traditions of folk and tribal art related to jungle and wild lining and worship of nature.

Rajasthan and Gujrat have a variety of art such as bandhani painting, scroll painting which form an important part of the culture of the area.

Every region of India is characterized by its own language, tales, mythology, food habits and beliefs. This has led to each region developing its own distinct folk paintings. Therefore, these are as diverse as Indian culture itself.

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13. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient Indian culture is ~~chat~~ categorised by stellar developments in the field of literature, art, science and philosophy. These developed in different regions of India under different empires ~~and~~ in their own local languages.

Language played a major role, especially in the later Vedic era, where the process of writing and transmission of knowledge took prime seat. Old traditions of the Vedas were formally written in Sanskrit.

Other books of the era include —

(i) Upanishads – written in a more local language, easy for general people.

(ii) Buddhist literature → developed in

Prakrit (the language of the people) and were highly popular.

Souther part of India was characterised by Sangam literature written in various Southern languages like Kannada and Tamil over centuries. Books like Silpadikaram and Manimekalai are great example of tradition of linguistic analysis.

Various works like Arthashastra by Chanakya, Varahamihira, Kalidasa's creations, Vishakhadatta's are examples of preservation of knowledge and its transmission.

Edits and Stone pillar inscriptions of Ashoka are found in various languages in different parts of the country reflecting the need to comply to local language for transmission of information and its preservation.

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Scientific knowledge of Chakara, Varahamihira, Aryabhatta are also great examples of integration of linguistic capabilities and science.

We can say that language and its analysis to transmit and preserve information created a backdrop of ancient Indian culture.

14. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been under foreign rule for centuries starting from the Indus valley civilisation and the coming of Aryans to the British Empire in the 20th century.

However, in the past, invaders came and settled in India, becoming a part of its culture and uplifting its economy. But, it was only in the 19th century that Indians realised that the new rulers (British) were not a part of Indian society and were 'looting' Indians and our economy.

Some of the past rulers and their rule is characterised by great advancements

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for India —

a) Kanishka and Harshvardhan led to great development in art and economy.

b) Mughals integrated into the society.

Fragmented polity is another reason why there was no sense of national consciousness. People were more aligned to their regional or tribal aspirations which later became religious also.

Why after 19th century? —

a) Exploitation of all — peasants to rulers, all felt economic and societal pressure by British rule.

b) Slow subjugation of rights by British and impoverishment of rulers of their empire.

c) Development of national art in the form of paintings etc. Eg Nandalal Bose.

d) The 1857 revolution sparked collective identity.

e) A collective fight against British, divide and rule during Bengal Partition.

It can be said that it was the reluctance of the British to align themselves in Indian society which led to Indians developing a collective national identity for their Independence.

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15. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist ideas developed in India as a result of being influenced by the ideas of Marx's socialism prevelant in the Soviet union.

The conditions and circumstances were —

a) clear divide in the society by the British empire leading to haves and have nots.

b) Education and influence from global ideas among Indian middle class and Indians abroad.

c) A collective voice for equality on lines of global demands against monarchy and colonialism.

d) An overall dip in the Indian National Movement especially after crackdown by British on the Moderates and to some extent the Extremist ways of protest in 1930s.

e) The need for fresh perspective to lead the Indian National movement.

Impact of socialist Ideas on INM :—

a) Establishment of HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) by youngsters belonging to the socialist School of thought in North India. This organisation believed in individual heroic actions. Leaders like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad became national heroes and raised the morale of Indians in particularly less eventful times.

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b) Anushilan Samaj in Bengal and Ghadr party in America believed in the same principles.

c) New leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose led to great development of new ideas and steered the way for INC. The INA formed by Bose was based of socialist principles.

Socialist Principles have a huge impact on Indian society, so much so that the Preamble also mentions it. Our first few years of development were characterized by pure socialist principles of growth.

16. The short sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कांग्रेस की अदूरदर्शिता, जिन्ना की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ एवं अंग्रेजों की नैतिकहीनता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The partition of India into India and Pakistan is considered as one of the most dark outcomes of freedom struggle. One of the major reasons for the large scale death, destruction and hardship associated with partition was the reluctance of leaders of the time to see the longer/larger picture.

Short sightedness of Congress:

a) Belief that Partition was the only solution for Independence.
b) Reluctance to conform to muslim leagues demands.
c) Nehru's reluctance to share power.
d) Emphasis on as quick a solution as possible for Independence.

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Jinnah's Ambition :

a) The dream of a Pakistan ruled and owned by muslims.

b) Personal ambition for power.

c) Insecurity in terms of sharing of power with the congress and Hindus at large.

d) His 14 points declared at Delhi in 1942 point to reluctance for any sharing of power.

British Amorality :

a) Divide and Rule was an old policy.

b) Securing future prospects to regain power in times of crisis between the two newly formed nations.

c) Creation of Pakistan to please the muslims and Jinnah so as to secure their support when India was clearly under Soviet influence in Cold war times.

d) Secure its energy reserves by aligning with Pakistan and later formed Gwadar Port.

These points prove that it was the short sightedness of the ones in power which failed to realise the perils of Partition that would eventually scar the lives of millions and paint both the nations in blood.

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17. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marathas who were becoming an all powerful empire in the 1700s were quickly pushed into nothingness after the third battle of Panipat in 1764 and eventually declined due to internal fragmentation.

The potential to replace Mughals —

a) Powerful leaders like Shivaji and later great Peshwas like Balaji Baji Rao were great military commanders and administrators.

b) Wealth in terms of taxes like Chauth and sardeshmukhi sustained the empire.

c) Culturally diverse and strong principles and a rather open attitude to change during initial phases.

d) Winners in ~~pow~~ great battles and securing geographical advantage of terrain.

These were lacking in the Mugal empire. However the Maratha's polity was a fragmented one with various factions like the Gaekwads of Indore, Bhosles of Nagpur and so on.

These various groups had their own leanings in terms of power and money especially after the loss at the Battle of Panipat in 1764.

These factions alligned themselves with other powers like the British and the new states to help them. They also fought among themselves.

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This led to economic and military losses and these chieftains were reduced to pensioners under British policy of Subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.

The Marathas, a great power in 1800s failed to integrate themselves for a greater common cause which eventually led to their downfall.

18. The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. **(250 words) 15**

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएं रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The February Revolution in Russia, even though aroused strong public opposition to the Tsarist regime, proved to be a failure. However, its reasons were not forgotten.

Failure —

(i) lack of organisation of people.
(ii) Government suppression
(iii) lack of leadership and popular reach.

The failure of the February revolution led to great strides by Russians in the October revolution in 1917.

The October Revolution was characterised by a full flegded attack on the Monarch (Tzar) and the whole institution.

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The revolution was based on the principles of socialism and rule by the people. Establishment of equality and communism was the aim of the ~~party~~ leaders.

The consequences of October Revolution on Russia and the world —

a) Establishment of the first communist government in the world.

b) Monarch being replaced by people's revolution gave hope to other monarchies.

c) Ideals of socialism and equality spread throughout the world.

d) Influenced leaders of colonies to take up these ideas and fight for liberation from foreign rule.

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e) Establishment of the power of people to change polity of a nation.

f) A direct challenge to Imperialism and colonialism.

The October revolution even though came late in Russia, its values and ideas are the ones that shaped global geopolitics of the time.

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19. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके अग्रणी सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरुद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The league of Nations was formed after world war I, by the winners of the war to come together to form a global platform to prevent any future war. It was unsuccessful as it was unable to prevent world war II.

One of the major reasons for the development of conditions for world war II was the heavy ~~enclin~~ power equation and alliance of fascist nations of the time — Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini — and their aspirations to extend power.

The UK, France, Portugal, America could not stand upto these ideals of fascism

while they were developing and taking shape because —

a) Regional dependence on Germany, Italy for local needs.

b) Focus on Imperialism which could be used as a critique of the allied powers by the fascists.

c) selfish aspirations and power game in Europe to accord territory was not just fascist aspiration but that of the allied powers as well.

d) want to capture resources.

In this context, it was hypocritic for the allied powers and the league of Nations' leaders to stand up against fascism to meet their own aspirations of advancement and territory.

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The existence of strong and popular fascist leaders also led to league of Nations being of no help.

The structure of the LoNations was also a flawed one where parties were not compliant to its own principles of peace.

These led to the league of Nations becoming a big failure to contain future wars.

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20. While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Naga insurgency is one of the oldest problems before Indian leaders and the need for national integration.

The roots of Naga insurgency lies with non association of their identity and ethnicity with the rest of India. To bring forward their issues many Naga regional organisations and parties were formed. These parties used violent methods in order to secure a place for their identity.

Eventually after talks and negotiations, NSCN (a regional party) demands for a greater Nagalim.

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However, the demand for a greater Nagalim is not just because of a need for separate identity —

a) ~~Separation of~~ The political development and power sharing by Nagas on a rational platform has been minimal and their needs for separate identity, flag are not yet met.

b) Economic backwardness of the region as compared to the other parts is huge and causes frustration among locals.

c) A social divide and social non identification of North easterns in general because of their culture, looks, traditions also creates divides.

d) The issue of identity has also evolved from one being for greater recognition to one of incorporation of other states territory and flag.

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These issues point out to the fact that Naga insurgency and the greater demand for a Nagalim is not just a question of identity and ethnicity. It is one deep rooted in complex problems of political non representation, social non acceptance and economic backwardness.